

## Business Notices.

**SPRING CLOTHING.**  
RAGLANS, FRACK COATS, BUSINESS COATS, PARTS.  
N. R. COLLIER & Co., corner John and Nassau-sts.

**TO STRANGERS VISITING NEW-YORK.**  
Hatters in the best styles in the market. Importers and Vendors of Paris Silk and Vest Hats of quality never equalled. Gloves from makers of the highest reputation. Shawls, English and French, and all kinds of cloths, gentlemen's wear of all the latest fashions. Coats and Gaiters, TRAVELLING SHAWLS, &c.  
We offer those with our own superior Hats, in new patterns and manufactured from the raw material at our own workshops. The excellent quality and style of these hats are secured for us by the widest popularity.

**1857—OUR LATE STYLES OF SPRING AND SUMMER GARDENS** are now ready and on sale. As most of these are from foreign importers and are of great value, and with great taste, it will be to the interest of our friends to make an early selection. The stock of CLOTHING, CHAMBERS and VESTING in our CLOTHING ROOM is the largest and most elegant ever exposed in this city.

**FURNISHING GOODS.**—We offer a large and superior stock of every description of SHIRTS, GLOVES and UNDER GARMENTS for SPRING and SUMMER WEAR. Special attention is paid to the MANUFACTURE of SATIN, CLOTH, and other ready-made or made to order, and at moderate prices.

**BUY YOUR BOOTS AT CANTRELL'S, and thereby secure COMFORT, DURABILITY, and ECONOMY.**  
CANTRELL'S is at No. 81 Broadway, and his stock of boots is large and of the best quality, and is constantly replenished.

**NEW CARPETING.**—Velvet Carpeting, 10s. to 12s.; English Tapestry Brussels, 2s. 6d. per yard; superior, 5s. 6d. to 7s.; Tapestry, 3s. 6d. to 5s. All who want Carpeting at bargain prices should call on us.

**SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857.**  
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.  
Now on exhibition, a large and superior stock of Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, and all kinds of Carpets, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, which, until further notice, will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES. The only bird of the season.

**STEARNS & MARVIN'S**  
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES  
HAVE NEVER FAILED.  
Their Powder-proof Locks have been picked, 4,000 times, and the safes were not opened.

**BARBY'S TRICHOPOREUS**  
Is the best and cheapest article for Beautifying, Softening, Preserving and Restoring the Hair. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

**CARPETINGS!**  
A very large assortment of the LATEST STYLES. AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

**WIGS—HAIR-DYE—WIGS!—HATCHERSON'S**  
WIGS and TUPPERS have improved peculiar to their house. They are celebrated for their great variety, and for their durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at HATCHERSON'S, No. 233 Broadway.

**INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTS, for**  
Gardening, House-cleaning, or any work which the hand should be protected from dirt and cold. All kinds of gloves and mitts made to order, and at moderate prices. For sale at all Rubber Stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

**HECKER'S FARMING JELLY.**—A most sensible and delicious article of food, and is sold by the barrel, at the Store of the ASTOR HOUSE, TAYLOR'S and other SALOONS in Broadway, and GOLD'S SALOON in Fulton-st.

**GAS FIXTURES.**  
THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.  
At 150 Broadway, No. 15, on the 2d floor, at the corner of Nassau-st.

**If your HAIR is falling out.**  
Use LYON'S KATHARON.  
If your Hair is getting gray, Use LYON'S KATHARON.  
If you are troubled with Dandruff, Use LYON'S KATHARON.  
If you desire soft, glossy Hair, Use LYON'S KATHARON.

**LYON'S KATHARON** is pronounced by all to be the best and most perfect preparation for the hair ever made. Sold by all dealers everywhere for 25 cents per bottle.

**WINDOW SHADES.**  
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS.  
CONCISE, BANDS, &c.  
MICHEL, KELTING & MASON, No. 345 Broadway, N. Y.

**SEWING MACHINES.**—I. M. SINGER & Co.'s  
(GARRETT), a beautiful, perfect, portable, and reliable machine, that will sew any kind of fabric, and will be sold at a very low price, and on very liberal terms, to all who apply to I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

**CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES AT**  
WHELAN'S—KING & FERGUSON, No. 231 Broadway and No. 34 Broadway, have a full and choice stock of Broadcloths, Satins, DeLaines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimpes, &c., at the lowest prices.

**WAGON SHADES.**—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these shades at lower prices than those of any other house. We invite the attention of our buyers.

**LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.**  
250 and upward, GILT CORNICES, BANDS, LOOPS, GIMPES and CURTAIN TRIMMINGS.  
CHAS. A. WHELAN, No. 231 Broadway.

**50,000 WINDOW SHADES** at great bargains! Lace and Muslin Curtains, from auction; Broadcloths, Satins, DeLaines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimpes, &c., at the lowest prices.

**5,000 WINDOW SHADES.**  
At 4 and upward, PAPER HANGINGS, OIL CLOTHS, in great variety and cheap at  
W. M. BROWN'S, No. 30 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Robinson.

**RYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE** surprises and delights all who use it. A few doses are sufficient to bring away an army of worms, remove the cause, and give new life and vigor to the sufferer. Price 25 cents. Sold by GEORGE NORTON, No. 45 Nassau-st., at the corner of Broadway and John-st., REDDING & Co., Boston.

**PIANOS, MELOPHONES AND MUSIC.**—HORACE WATER, Agent for the sale of Chickering's Pianos, is still at No. 30 Broadway. The store having been enlarged and repaired, he has again resumed the retail in connection with the wholesale music business, and will be happy to receive orders from purchasers. Pianos from \$30 to \$800; Melophones from \$20 to \$250. New and popular music from all the publishers in the United States. Mr. Water will be happy to see all his old customers again.

**PRESSE & LEBRIN'S FRAGRANCE** and all its compounds, made only at the Laboratory of Flowers, London Agents, LEON & Co., No. 30 Broadway. Sold every where.

**MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.**  
I will present a box of my MAGNETIC FLUID to any respectable physician who will give it for the relief of the poor. The fluid is a new discovery, and is the best remedy for all kinds of diseases. It is sold by Dr. J. B. Smith, Electro-Magnetist, 717 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

**CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TUPPERS** are unquestionably the admiration of the critical and the envy of the coarsers and imitators. The DYE is the very best in present use, and his WIGS the greatest counterfeits of the human head ever seen. For sale and the DYE applied at Astor House.

**EASTMAN & LLOYD.**  
Offer for sale EXTRA FAMILY MANS.  
2,500 lbs. Siegg & Shy's, Phipps', Quigley and other extra brands.

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## New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1857.

In another part of this paper we give sketches of several anniversary and other sermons delivered yesterday, among them the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on "Christian Manliness," Dr. Cheever on "Rights of the Colored Race," and the Rev. Sidney A. Corey on "The Stage."

Gov. King has issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$2,500 for the apprehension and conviction of the persons who set on fire the buildings at Seguin's Point, Staten Island, on the night of the 6th inst. The Quarantine Commissioners have resolved to proceed immediately with the erection of the necessary buildings in lieu of those destroyed by the incendiaries.

By way of New-Orleans we have important news from Mexico, which we print in another column.

The trial of Mrs. Cunningham-Burdell for the murder of Dr. Harvey Burdell, resulted, on Saturday evening, as everybody for days had known it must result, in a verdict of acquittal. In fact, since the close of the first day's testimony, there has virtually been nobody on trial but the District Attorney, whom the public have adjudged guilty without leaving their seats. His opening harangue would have been utterly inexcusable in the public prosecutor of the Marchioness de Brinvilliers, the dramatic Lucretia Borgia, or any other wholesale murderer whom History has pilloried for the abhorrence of generations; but such an abusive opening with such a flimsy case behind it, we trust, for the honor of the legal profession, was never before made in any other than a political prosecution, where the king's instrument had orders to procure a conviction at all hazards. That opening, with some of the proceedings before Coroner Dogberry, and the finding of the Grand Jury, had led us to anticipate at least a plausible case for the prosecution—one on which a reputable lawyer might conscientiously ask a jury for a conviction; but how any attorney who had blundered into a position of responsibility and official trust could have pressed for a verdict of guilty on such evidence, we cannot imagine. It seems to us clear that the prosecution should have thrown up the case at the close of its testimony, frankly admitting that it had not been able to adduce such evidence as would justify it in asking for a verdict.

The public has reason to be dissatisfied with the developments of this trial. Dr. Blaisdell would seem to have been one of the last persons known as in communication with Dr. Burdell, and they two are understood to have had an appointment for a further meeting at nine o'clock on that fatal evening. Why was not Blaisdell put on the stand and allowed to explain his relations with Dr. Burdell, and the cause (if known) of the failure of their appointment? Dr. Blaisdell, it appears, was in Court during the trial, expecting and desiring to be called; who can say why he was not? It is the duty of the public prosecutor in such a case, not to prevent the dark side of the matter only, but to endeavor to elicit the whole truth; and it is hardly possible that Dr. Blaisdell's testimony should not have cast some light on the Bond-st. tragedy. Does any one believe it impossible to ascertain where Dr. Burdell spent the last evening of his mortal career? Have the energies of our Police been directed to the elucidation of that mystery? If not, why not? Why was Snodgrass held to bail in the sum of \$2,500 for his appearance as a witness for the prosecution, and then never called on that side? Mr. Hall stated to the Court that the English practice required the prosecutor to call every witness whose name has been indorsed by him on the indictment; but that the practice here is different. Then we must say that the English way seems decidedly the more consistent with the dictates of justice and fair play.

As to Mrs. Cunningham or Burdell, we do not hesitate to say that she has been treated with great harshness not only by the ministers of justice but by the Press—unintentional, no doubt, but none the less real. By whose cunning and address the finger of suspicion was first pointed toward her, we do not know: when that point is ascertained, we may be able to give a guess at the name of the real culprit. From the moment that Dogberry took into his sage cranium the notion of her guilt, she has been dealt with as though no treatment could be had enough for her. The proceedings before the Coroner, the indecent examination of her person, the opening of the District Attorney, were all of a piece. Yet it would be difficult now to indicate a single plausible reason for the mountain of suspicion and odium heaped upon her. That she had trusted unduly to Dr. Burdell's promises, and afterward compelled him to fulfill them—that he soon proved unfaithful to her—that quarrels and high temper naturally ensued, and that he wished to be rid of her—so much is plain; but that she was ever improperly intimate with Eckel, or that her daughters were not respectably trained and virtuous, there is no reason to assert. That she was married to Dr. Burdell, and that their subsequent differences grew out of his infidelity to the obligations thus reluctantly assumed, we have no manner of doubt; and we believe this will be legally demonstrated to the satisfaction of the public. At all events, her connection with the deceased has involved her in a web of difficulties and trials from which few women would have lived to be extricated.

It remains only to be noted that Messrs. Clinton and Dean conducted the defense with signal ability and discretion, and that Judge Davies deserves something more than the matter-of-course credit of knowing his duty and doing it without fear or favor. By his capacity, suavity and readiness, the City was saved the cost and all parties the loss of at least one week's extra time—long trials having become chronic in this locality. In this instance, we cannot perceive that even an hour was wasted.

The Union, the central organ of the Pro-Slavery Democracy, is alarmed at the aspect of affairs in Missouri. In a recent article treating upon the subject of the pending election in that State, while affecting to look with confidence for a favorable result, it shows signs of fear, and is careful to speak of Major Rollins, the Opposition candidate for Governor, in such a way that, if he should be successful, his triumph could be attributed to his personal qualities, and the inactivity of his opponents, and not to the strength of his cause. Our object, however, in alluding to the article of *The Washington Union*, is to notice some statements of fact rather remarkable from such a quarter. These will be found in the following paragraph:

"Another reason will have great weight in this canvass. During the past four years, notwithstanding so

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, MONDAY, MAY 11, 1857.

many Missourians emigrated within that period to Oregon, California, to Texas, to North-Western Arkansas, to New-Mexico, and to Kansas, the free white population of Missouri increased more than two hundred and twenty-five thousand!—and this, although Missouri had no railroads in operation until the last year of the four. It has in operation only some hundred and fifty miles now. The drain upon Missouri from Kansas, California, &c., has greatly lessened, and its prosperity is remarkable even when compared with its neighbor, Illinois. Within the next period of four years the census in Missouri is taken every four years more than twelve hundred miles of railroad will be in operation in Missouri, two hundred miles in Kansas, California, &c., and the Missouri roads, and as many more in Kansas. Under such circumstances, the people of Missouri fully believe that if they can thoroughly "crush out" all Slavery agitation, their increase of population during the four years beginning in November last, instead of 225,000, will be more than twice that amount, or 450,000.

It is unfortunate for the theory of the Pro-Slavery organ that the vast accession of free white population to the State of Missouri has taken place at a period of time when the agitation of the Slavery question has run the highest. It is well known that for the last four or five years the State of Missouri has been the scene of one of the bitterest and most exasperated contests upon this subject that the country has ever witnessed, and that recently the opposition to the institution has assumed a bold and clearly defined shape, and has met with unexpected and decisive success. The contest was commenced by the Pro-Slavery men upon abstract propositions, intended to arouse the bitter Slavery fanaticism of the State against Col. Benton. In the midst of this, the Kansas strife broke out in all its virulence and finally the banner of Emancipation has been boldly unfurled and has carried victoriously the very citadel of the State. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Pro-Slavery organs should begin to show alarm and consternation. Those who commenced the agitation are anxious now for quiet; they go for "crushing" it out, and, with singular infelicity, they point to the vast increase of free white population over the slave population, brought about by the agitation, as a reason why agitation should cease.

If what *The Union* says is true, and we do not doubt its truth, that the increase in the next four years of the free white population of Missouri will be double what it was in the last four years, or 450,000 against 225,000, we believe that we can reassure the alarmed and disquieted Slavery propagandists, and promise that the agitation will cease. It will cease, however, because Slavery will then have ceased to exist in Missouri.

Some thirty years ago, it used to be the boast of Mr. Walsh, Mr. Edward Everett and other young champions of the United States—alas, how fast time flies!—as against the insolent and arrogant sneers and assumptions of the British Reviewers, that in all matters of reform upon old and antiquated usages and institutions, whether legal reform or administrative reform, we had set many examples which our British older brothers might do well to follow. The boast was true enough then and the retort well put; but of late years, since we have devoted ourselves to slavery and conservatism, Great Britain has stolen a march upon us, and has set us many examples of improvement and reform, some of which we have imitated with advantage, and many others of which we might imitate with no less.

One of the most recent of these reforms is the establishment of a Civil Service Commission, so called, before which all persons seeking commissions of any kind in the civil service—those of the highest rank excepted—are obliged to appear and pass an examination. The English, it would seem, are not above taking lessons from an enemy. Much as we may ridicule the Chinese, they are in all practical matters a very shrewd and sensible people. This practice of requiring candidates for office to qualify themselves by preliminary studies, and to prove their qualifications by passing an examination, is the Chinese practice, though perhaps the example more immediately before the eyes of the British was that of the Prussian and other continental governments.

The British Examining Commissioners entered upon their duties in May, 1855, and a recently published report contains an account of their labors for the first eighteen months. During this period they acted on the cases of no less than 3,001 candidates, of whom, however, only 2,636 actually underwent examination—the remainder having either declined it or been found morally or physically disqualified. Of those examined, 830 were absolutely rejected—the rejections of 1855 being 29.5 per cent, and those of 1856 38.8 per cent of the applications. "The ordinary examinations," which we superintend," say the Commissioners, "are instituted for a double purpose"—"to ascertain the candidate's fitness for the actual duties which he will be called upon to perform upon his 'first admission to office,' and 'to test his education and intelligence.'" The first test which they apply is handwriting, which figures for 105 cases among the rejections. The Commissioners, we observe, were obliged to reject one accomplished candidate solely on account of his execrable penmanship. There are some otherwise tolerably accomplished persons among our acquaintance who, we apprehend, were this test ever to be applied here, would be forever excluded from all hopes of office, or, at least, would be driven to the necessity of hunting up a writing-master.

Orthography comes next, and proves a still more serious stumbling-block, since out of the whole number of rejected candidates 780 fell short in their spelling, and were rejected either for this fault, or for that combined with other shortcomings. Out of 66 sons of noblemen and gentlemen who were rejected, 44 per cent did not know how to spell. Of those deficient in this respect 29 were candidates for the higher departments. The Commissioners furnish no less than 24 folio pages of specimens of misspelling, among which are 6 false spellings of the word "ecclesiastical," 7 of "grievances," and 14 of "Mediterranean." It is ingeniously suggested that, as the English orthographical system is the worst in Europe, and indeed in the world, it therefore affords a better test of education than that of any other people.

A graduation at an English university is, it appears, by no means a certain guarantee for a competent knowledge of common arithmetic. Such a graduate is more certain to have at his tongue's end Greek meters than English measures. Out of sixty-six rejections of candidates for the higher public offices, sixteen were deficient in this respect. The examinations intended to test "superior 'degrees of education and intelligence'" relate chiefly to English history and geography, and for the higher departments to foreign languages. Of the sixty-six rejections of candidates for the higher departments, no fewer than forty-six were for deficiencies in one or more of the above three branches, or for these combined with some elementary deficiency, while the ignorance on those points displayed by the inferior class of can

didates is exceedingly distressing, though often quite laughable. Thus the Commissioners were informed, among other equally singular statements, "that trials by ordeal were employed in the trial of Warren Hastings, and were legally prohibited 'in the reign of George I.'"; that Marlborough "fought a battle against the Spanish armada and 'completely destroyed it in Elizabeth's reign';" that the Roman walls in England were built to "keep the Tartars from invading the country"; that the Thirty Years' War was between England and America in consequence of the unjust taxation; that Germany is in the Caspian Sea," and "that the Thames rises in the German Ocean."

We cannot close this article without urging the immediate adoption of this system here. What a relief would it not afford to the President and the Departments at Washington, overrun and almost eaten up as they are by such locust flights of office-seekers! Of these hungry individuals the mere suggestion of an examination would keep half at least from ever presenting themselves at Washington. The examination itself would send back three-quarters of the remaining half to the further pursuit of elementary studies at home; while out of the small remnant left there might be a tolerably fair chance of selecting officials adequate to their duties.

The editor of *The Cleveland Plaindealer* has made himself notorious by his abortive attempts to prevent the delivery of *The Tribune* from the Western Postoffice. [N. Y. Tribune.]

This is a specimen of the truthfulness of *The Tribune*. Mr. Gray is Postmaster and publisher, and he refuses himself, and advises others to refuse, to act as agents for *The Tribune*. He delivers every paper to its address punctually. There has been no charge to the contrary for the master, having only a term of years in his apprenticeship, by directing their papers for the time, like manner, to collect the accounts of *The Tribune*, or furnish it with news—and yet such service could as properly be exacted from him as the labor of directing *The Tribune* weeklies.

It is a specimen of the honesty of *The Tribune* that it makes such a charge. [Albany Atlas.]

If we were to be deterred by rudeness and insult from noticing attacks on us by the journal above quoted, we should be obliged to rest under many imputations that have no warrant in truth or justice. Generally, we bear these columns in silence, but sometimes we repel them as now.

1. We are not aware that the Editor-Postmaster of Cleveland ever refused to distribute to our subscribers a package of *TRIBUTES* addressed to his office; he may have done so without the fact becoming known to us; but, if so, it is an exercise of power of which we have made no complaint, and now make none. Every Postmaster is a proper judge as to the extent to which he shall accommodate his neighbors and customers; our complaint against the Cleveland man is not that he refused to deliver our papers in any case, but that he has for months labored assiduously to embarrass and obstruct their delivery by others. For this interference with matters wholly out of his province—this supercilious zeal in instructing other postmasters of the great Circumlocution Office How Not to Do it—we can find no warrant in law or equity.

2. Where a hundred or more of each issue of a newspaper are sent regularly to a Post-Office, we hold it a positive disadvantage and source of needless labor to the Postmaster to have the subscribers' names written thereon. This involves the necessity of looking through the pile, often from top to bottom, to find the copy specially addressed to the particular subscriber now inquiring; whereas, in the other case, the paper nearest to hand is dealt out, and so till all are served. In nine cases out of ten, where the list is large, it is a disadvantage and nuisance to the Postmaster to have the subscribers' names written on the papers at the publication-office. Still, a Democratic officeholder may have a constitutional right to make a hog of himself, there being nothing in "the Resolutions of '98" that expressly forbids it. We make no complaint, therefore, of any Postmaster who, of his own volition, gives our subscribers fair notice that he declines to deliver their papers unless individually directed. He has a legal right to do this, and we submit without complaint; yet, if he does it to gratify a party spite or in obedience to a party dictum, we have our own opinion of the act and the man. But, during the past winter, under the impulse given from Cleveland, Postmasters who had for months delivered over a hundred *TRIBUTES* weekly without complaint, have stopped short, refusing to deliver a copy, and let our papers accumulate for weeks in their offices, in defiance of the earnest entreaties of those to whom they were known to belong. In one instance, our subscribers held a meeting, chose a person to whom the package should be delivered, and formally requested the Postmaster to let them go; but he would not surrender one copy till an express order from the publishers should be received, instructing him to whom the papers should be handed—though nobody on earth knew better than he did all the time. Perhaps this is making a fair use of a political advantage; but if our side were in power, *The Atlas* would not think so.

3. We trust our club subscribers are everywhere preparing to distribute their own papers, or choose one of their number who is to do it. Let them in every case name to us some good Republican, whose store or shop is near the Post-Office, to whom we may direct the package, and let him take it immediately on its arrival and distribute it according to the list of names retained by him. We doubt the necessity or propriety of writing the subscribers' names at all. Better have a cheap case of pigeon-holes constructed with a subscribers' name over each pigeon-hole, and place his paper therein so soon as received, to be held subject to his order.

4. *THE TRIBUNE* has no "accounts" with subscribers to be collected, and neither asks nor expects its enemies to act as its agents. Where Postmasters are in the habit of receiving money from subscribers and forwarding it to publishers (and we know that many do this, without considering what publisher is thus favored, for the sake of diffusing intelligence), we should desire to be treated like our rivals; but if this is not to be, we must try to get on without it. This journal has survived more formidable crusades than that of the Postmasters, and will doubtless survive this one. We only ask those who are studying and striving to reduce our circulation not to quibble and wriggle about the matter, but have the courage to avow what they have not the virtue to leave undone.

gift to the Welsh Baptist Church, about that time established in the township by a number of Welsh emigrants, of sixty acres of land, near the center of the town, with the proviso that five acres of it should be inclosed by a substantial fence, the original forest growth to remain standing, no trees ever to be cut from it, nor any domestic animals to be permitted to pasture in it or frequent it. In the center of this reserve of primeval forest, all around it being cleared rich pasture, is the grave of the General, over which stands a plain marble tablet with the inscription: "Major-General Frederic William Augustus Baron de Steuben."

In addition to this unique monument, the General has another in the township that bears his name—one of the most picturesque and richest grazing tracts in the State, made up of high hills affording rich pasture to their very tops and deep intervening valleys. A majority of the inhabitants are of Welsh origin—an honest, intelligent, religious people, who refuse to tolerate within their limits any licensed grogshop, finding exhilaration enough in the pure atmosphere which they breathe.

**THE SLAVE TRADE—POLICY OF THE BRITISH CRUIZERS.**—In giving, in our issue of yesterday, a list of the vessels recently purchased in Havana, to be employed in the African slave trade, we omitted one, which has since come to our knowledge, and which we now add. A Spanish vessel, for which \$3,300 were paid by the purchaser.

In a dispatch, also published yesterday, mention was made of a slave that had been captured by a British man-of-war, and her cargo carried out to Jamaica—British India. It is the policy of Great Britain to take all slaves captured from the trading vessels, and land them on some one of its own islands, where they are not set free, but apprenticed out for a term of years. This apprenticeship is equal, in its hardships upon the African, to a state of absolute slavery—any, we may say, greater; for the master, having only a term of years in his apprenticeship, works him to his own interest for the time, little caring in what plight he is turned out to shift for himself at its expiration, or what becomes of him thereafter. In a state of slavery, it is the interest of the owner to take the very best care possible of the slave, and make him last to the longest period possible; but the British policy, therefore, can hardly be said to be dictated by the true principles of humanity.

The above paragraph, which *The Journal of Commerce* copies from *The Savannah Republican*, only shows on the part of those journals a high degree of ignorance, not wholly unimpaired, we think, with a certain touch of malignity. It is true that the Africans captured on board slave ships by the British are taken to the nearest British tropical colonies and apprenticed there for short terms. For this there is this reason, in addition to other obvious ones—that all these unfortunate are quite young, and many of them hardly more than children. But so far from being exposed to cruel treatment or exhausting labor, the terms of the contract of apprenticeship are very carefully guarded on behalf of the apprentices, who as well as their masters are under the constant inspection of the stipendiary magistrates, who receive their appointment from the home Government, and who have power at any time to dissolve the indentures for satisfactory reasons. We are bold to say that the treatment of these African apprentices, whom *The Savannah Republican* and *Journal of Commerce* would represent as worked to death and as worse off than slaves, is as good in every respect as the treatment of white apprentices in this country, while the supervision directly exercised by the magistrates over the relations between them and their masters is much more exact and effectual.

The reports spread by those two journals as to the treatment of these liberated Africans, are exactly on a par with the stories circulated by certain ignorant and malicious people about the Five Points, that the children of that vicinity, rescued from degradation and sent to the West to be apprenticed, are there sold and treated as slaves.

We have been inclined to class *Harper's Weekly* among the more respectable organs of the Slave Democracy in our City, but the leader in its last issue compels us to rank it among the worst gazettes of its political school. That article coolly assumes that the leading, the only object of the Metropolitan Police bill was to transfer the control of our Police from the City Hall to Albany. This libel on the Republicans of our State would be unjustifiable even in an avowed Buchanan organ; in a professedly non-party sheet, it is an inexcusable insult to its Republican readers. The truth is, that the Republicans at Albany have never asked nor desired more than that the Police shall cease to be a political engine for the aggrandizement of one man, and be the leader of a faction only in the Democratic party. Thousands of Democrats desired this as heartily and have urged it as warmly as the Republicans. Show us any practical plan whereby the Police shall be emancipated from party vassalage and exempted from party proscription, and that plan shall have our hearty approbation. Show us that the new Commission prescribe men now in the Police because they are Democrats or of any other party, and we will denounce that Commission. Does Wood pay his lawyers extra for smuggling their briefs into pretendedly neutral papers?

We learn that Mr. E. O. Perrin, of Brooklyn, formerly of Tennessee, but last year an industrious canvasser for Fillmore, and a Native candidate for Assembly, has been offered by Governor R. J. Walker, of Kansas, the post of Private Secretary, and has accepted it. We understand that he starts for Kansas to-morrow.

Mr. Perrin is of the "National" or Southern Know-Nothings, who have earned by their course last year a fair share of the patronage of the Federal Executive. We hear that he is as ready as Tombs or Stanton to give his opinion, that Kansas will be a Free State—that the people ought to have a fair chance to vote on the question of Slavery or No Slavery—that it will ruin the Democratic party to make it a Slave State by fair means, &c.; but what he proposes to do or have done in the premises, in case the Border Ruffians persevere in their course, and the Free-State men refuse to pass under their yoke, we do not hear. But, as he is a fluent talker, we shall probably have a speech from him at Weston, Leavenworth, Leecompton or Lawrence, that will give us further insight into his views on the Main Question.

We find the following paragraph in *The Leecompton Union*:  
"A large party of wealthy emigrants, says *The Louisville Democrat*, from Lincoln County, Ky., passed through this city last evening, on their way to Kansas. They had some fifty negroes and as many dogs."

The dogs, we suppose, are intended to watch, guard, and hunt up the negroes. One dog to each negro may answer in Kentucky; but in Kansas, we should judge that as many as ten dogs to each negro would be none too many.

**KNOW-NOTHINGISM OVERTHROWN IN DANVILLE.**—Danville (Livingston County) has long been a stronghold of the Know-Nothings. But at the charter election last week the "People's Ticket" defeated them by about 70 majority.

A number of small bridges have been swept away in different parts of Oswego County by the recent heavy rains.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 9, 1857.  
New-Orleans papers of the 3d inst. are to hand. They contain Galveston dates to the 28th ult. There was almost a famine for breadstuffs in the counties above Bastrop, and \$2 62 was demanded for a bushel of corn. A meeting of the citizens of Bastrop was to be held to procure aid for the sufferers.

Mr. Alexander H. Evans this morning delivered to the Government the official dispatches with which he was entrusted from Messrs. Dallas and Mason. The latter gentleman represented his general health to be fine, though he is slightly lame from the effects of paralysis, and further, he is ready to return home whenever the Administration shall intimate to him that this is desirable.

Lord Napier also received dispatches including a copy of the correspondence between Mr. Dallas and Lord Clarendon respecting the rejected treaty, and will be present at the 4th inst. have been signed by Mr. Wilbur, the Assistant Secretary, and probably be promoted, until Mr. Mason is relieved by a new Minister, which will be in a few months.